

RECOGNITION OF *CORYLUS ROSTRATA* AND *CORYLUS AMERICANA*.—It is frequently desirable to recognize these two species in the winter, or in the spring while in flower. The writer has found the following characters useful in this respect.

*C. AMERICANA*. Staminate catkins almost always peduncled; their scales tipped with a long reddish point which bears hairs that project little or not at all beyond itself; buds decidedly obtuse and rounded at the apex; twigs frequently, but not always, bearing scattered bristly hairs. In flower, the bracteoles behind each scale of the staminate catkin project conspicuously beyond the lateral margins of the latter, and the previously noted apical characters of the scale still hold.

*C. ROSTRATA*. Staminate catkins sessile or nearly so, their scales with a short light-colored tip which bears a tuft of long hairs very much exceeding it; buds narrower and decidedly acute; twigs never bearing the long bristle-like hairs except possibly at the nodes. In flower, the bracteoles in the staminate catkin project slightly or not at all beyond the lateral margins of the scale, which latter is usually more arched.—K. M. WIEGAND, Wellesley College.

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*VIOLA BRITTONIANA* AT CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS.—Some of my botanical friends inform me that the violet with deeply-incised leaves now known as *Viola Brittoniana* Pollard is considered of rather sparse and local distribution in eastern Massachusetts. In 1839 the late Edward Tuckerman, then a student in the Harvard Law School, found the plant (then considered a phase of *V. palmata*) “abundant, in Concord in this county. The ground was drier where it grew than the plant [*V. palmata*] commonly affects”; and a sheet of his material is preserved at the Gray Herbarium. Mr. Walter Deane has specimens of it which he collected in 1887 on the banks of Concord River not far from the Old Manse, where he was staying at the time. I do not remember to have noticed it in that particular locality, but I have found it commonly enough in a number of places two or three miles further down the river and really abundantly in the meadows lying just to the eastward of Ball’s Hill, where there must be hundreds if not thousands of plants for they are spread over a considerable area, growing for the most part only a yard or two apart and sometimes within less than a foot of one another. Here, as elsewhere, they shun